The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,906. 'New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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Third and succeeding insertions	»	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	»	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

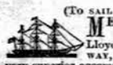
BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—September 24th, at Colaba, the wife of Major W. Roberts, Commanding H. M.'s 28th Regiment, of a daughter, who survived only a few hours.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.



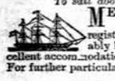
MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,045 Tons register, CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, N. MARDAR, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, WILLIAM BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

FOR MOULMEIN.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO,

(Calling at Rangoon if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE superior A 1 Ship MARIA, 747 Tons register, Captain FENTON, will sail about 1st proximo. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents Ship *Maria*.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 760 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Bombay Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 25th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WEEK THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

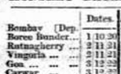
The British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Steam Ship PENANG, 800 tons, H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched to Cochin, Tuticorin, Caudapatam, Coconada, Madras and Calcutta.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SURAT.



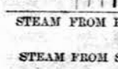
The Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates :—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay [Dep.	1	10	30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8	18	28	...	6
Baroce Bunder...	1	10	30	...	6	Beypore ...	9	19	29	...	6
Ratnagherry ...	2	11	31	10	...	Calicut ...	9	19	29	9	...
Vingorla ...	2	11	31	...	8	Tellicherry ...	10	20	1	8	...
Goa ...	3	12	32	...	8	Cannanore ...	10	20	1	...	6
Honawar ...	3	12	32	...	9	Mangalore ...	11	21	2	...	6
Couptah ...	3	12	32	...	9	Couptah ...	11	21	2	10	...
Mangalore ...	4	13	33	11	...	Honawar ...	11	21	2	...	7
Cannanore ...	4	14	34	11	...	Goa ...	12	22	3	...	7
Tellicherry ...	5	14	34	...	12	Vingorla ...	13	23	4	12	...
Calicut ...	5	15	35	...	1	Ratnagherry ...	13	23	4	...	7
Beypore ...	6	15	35	...	1	Baroce Bunder ...	14	24	5	10	...
Cochin ...	Arr.	6	16	35	...	Bombay ... [Arr.	14	24	5	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.



ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows :—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows :—

	Week days	A. M.	P. M.		Week days	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur			
Gogo —	Saturday.	...	7	Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Bhownuggur Arr.	...	...	10	Gogo	...	...	5
				Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety and beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has at extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamages plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15 ; *second-class* £10 ; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fare* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7/3 per head ; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s. ; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BEHAR, (1,693 Tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain C. A. WHITE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 29th September, at 10 A. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th Sept., 1864.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly respected to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 A.M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareekh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Lord Palmerston*, HALCROW, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain HALCROW will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain HALCROW.

Bombay, 30th August 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, PER "GERTRUDE," FROM LONDON.—The undermentioned packages not being claimed by the respective Consignees were landed by Captain SPEDDING, and are now lying in the Town Custom House. If not claimed on or before SATURDAY the 8th October, they will then be sold by Public Auction, on account and risk of the consignees to defray expenses.

A H S & Co. Bombay.	1 Case	S 1 Case.
T A J H & Co.	1 Case	Hunt Monnet, C 1 Case.
T A J R S	1 Case	H J A 1 Case.
B S & Co.	1 Case	1 Parcel Samples. GREY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Annual General Meeting will be held on FRIDAY next, the 30th September, at noon. The punctual attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 22nd Sept. 1864.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—The First General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Western India Hotel Company will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce on FRIDAY, 30th September 1864, at 2 P. M.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Madras, 29th August 1864. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that GUNGARAM PILLAIEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that plot of Ground, containing by admeasurement 13,000 square yards, being the westernmost part of a piece of Foras Ground, situate at or near Cavasjee Patell's Tanks, in the Island of Bombay, numbered 68 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Schedule and Bunder Abstract Map, admeasuring 2 acres 1 rood 20 square yards or thereabouts, demised to the said Gungaram Pillajee by the Honorable Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq., the said lands mentioned piece of ground being bounded on the North by the property now or late of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; on the West partly by the property now or late of Henry Ingle, Esq.; and partly by ground of Vencajee Ragowjee, deceased; on the South by a Foras Road; and on the East by Carsetjee Sookhjee Road. And all persons having any claims on the above-mentioned plot of Ground or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, Sub-lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned, Solicitor for the purchaser, at their offices in Rampart Row within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 21st day of September 1864,

ACLAND & PRENTIS.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Her Majesty's 28th Foot, consisting of at least 250 Men with their proper proportion of Officers and Families.

2nd. The Vessel to be ready to sail from Bombay on the 1st November.

3rd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops; also the rates per Head in Indian Currency. The ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Supt. of Marine, Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે કમરશીઅલ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ)

ધી બાંબે કમરશિઆલ અસોસિએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 1, Nesbit Row, on SATURDAY, the 1st October 1864, at the hour of 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the present Directors, who, however, are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd September 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in the Bombay Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, and days following at Noon,

A quantity of Teak and other Timber, pieces of planking, belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable Ships ;

Consisting of about

400 Feet Teak pieces.
15,600 Feet Woodwork and Timber.
8 Cwt. Iron work, old.
32,900 Feet Woodwork and Timber.
8 Cwt. Iron work, old.
31,700 Feet Woodwork and Timber.

Also a quantity of spare and serviceable Steam Machinery.

Also 3 sets Engines and Boilers, serviceable.

Also a large quantity of Nautical, Mathematical and other Instruments, consisting of Compasses, Azimuth and Steering, Sextants, Theodolities, Measuring Tapes, &c., and about 200 volumes of valuable Scientific Works, Thermometers, Barometers, Tracing Glasses, Quintents, &c., &c., &c. ; worth the attention of Ship Masters and Surveyors. For particulars apply to the undersigned. Lots to be removed within 7 days.

GEORGE THOS. ROBINSON,
Coundr., I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 6th Sept. 1864.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ¼ pint bottles.

AGENTS :

Bombay	TREACHER & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co.
Kurrachee	TREACHER & Co.
Kolrez	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED—a qualified ENGINEER to Superintend Public Works at Bombay or Outstations. Address stating previous experience and salary required to Secretary Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.)

29th September 1864.

WANTED.—For H. M.'s Bombay County Gaol, a DEPUTY MARSHAL. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem, with Quarters within the Gaol compound. Apply by letter to the Marshal of the Gaol, Oomercarry.

By order of the Sheriff of Bombay,
CHARLES LAKE, Marshal.

Bombay, 21st September 1864.

WANTED.—The Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) want to purchase 100 pairs BULLOCKS. Tenders will be received up to 30th instant.

GEORGE WHITLEY,
For the Secretaries.

Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London.

CROSSLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VULKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Bills remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bank Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

[illegible]NG! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!

[illegible]dersigned have just received a choice selection of Jet Ornaments, mixed with Silver and Gold, [illegible]cklaces, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, [illegible]cket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Tooth-[illegible]onits has been found to far surpass the Jet, [illegible]e brilliancy, durability, and lightness, and [illegible]l brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS, AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned has received an [illegible]stock for the purpose of th—The undersigned has received an[illegible]RAL MERCHANDISE, VALUABLE STOCK OF GENE-[illegible]Esq., of London and Birmingham, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., [illegible]MONSETT & Co., now insolvent. [illegible]for the firm of HUNT, [illegible]Stock comprises—Papier Machie, Billiard Bagatelle Boards, [illegible]ahogany, and Bedsteads, Lamps and Chandeliers, Electro [illegible]and Ink-Candelabra, and Table Ornaments, China Glass Vases, [illegible]Statuettes, Electro-plated Ware, Table Fountains, Iron-mongery, General Hardware, Cutlery, Garden Seats, Bronze Tables, Umbrella Stands, Tiger Guns, Breech-loading Rifles, Pianofortes by *Collard, Broadwood*, and Household Furniture in Walnut Wood, [illegible]ahogany, and Velvet Pile Carpets, Overland Trunks, Bags and Portmantuns, Blankets, Railway Rugs, Table Covers, Hats, Helmets, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Woollen Cloths, Tweeds, Cricketing and Archery Equipments, Outdoor Games, Mechanical Toys, Scagliola Pilars, Statuary, Marble Vases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Despatch Boxes, Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, and other Invoices of Sundries. The packages will be opened, and samples on view at the old Offices of the Municipal Commissioners, S, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after the 1st October 1864.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.

S, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st September 1864.

NOTICE.

The above sale will commence on the 1st October, instead of 20th September as previously advertised.

Parties at up-country stations wishing to avail themselves of the present opportunity should appoint an Agent in Bombay to act for them, in selecting goods for which cash must be paid. Letters cannot be attended to.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19	Invalids.
21	Men in health.
5	Women.
5	Children and
2	European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency ; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissarial Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering. By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank, on Medow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. ANDREW GRANT and DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1864.

PROGRAMMA DEL CONCERTO DI BOMBAY.

PARTE PRIMA.

No. 1.—Romanza Guiramento, p. Soprano.....Miss *Bozhetti*.
„ 2.—Romanoza Elixir d' Amore, p. Tenore...Sigr. *Bozhetti*.
„ 3.—Duetto Fosari, p. Sop. e Baritone.....Sigr. *Puirani* e Sigr. *Orsi*,
„ 4.—Cavatina del Bravo ... Basso .....Sigr. *Fiorani*.
„ 5.—Duetto Elixird'Amore, p. Sop. e Buffo .....Miss *Bozhetti* & Sigr. *Papi*.

PARTE SECONDA.

No. 1.—Romanza Fogeari, p. Baritone.....Sigr. *Orsi*.
„ 2.—Duetto Masaniello, p. Sop. e. Tenore .....Miss *Bozhetti* & Sigr. *Bozhetti*.
„ 3.—Aria del Mansello, p. Basso .....Sigr. *Papini*.
„ 4.—Romanza Roberto il Diavolo, p. Soprano.Sigr. *Puirani*.
„ 5.—Terzetto Popstari, p. Italiana in Alzeri, p. Tenore, Basso e Buffo } Sigr. *Bozhetti*, Sigr. *Fiorani* e Sigr. *Papini*.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE MAGNIFICENT RIVER-BUILT SHIP "OWEN GLENDOWER."

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, the magnificent River-built Ship *Owen Glendower*,—originally classed A 1 for 12 years at Lloyds, 990 Tons register, built by Messrs. Green of Blackwall, is copper fastened, was sheathed with yellow metal in 1863, has a full Poop, and Topgallantforecastle, carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, sails well, and is abundantly found in Stores.

The above vessel will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, together with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, and all her other Stores, an Inventory of which, and further particulars, may be had on application to Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1863. DENT & Co.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

SALT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay Salt in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying for the same at the rate of Rs. 37 per Coomb. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business :—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works ; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES

SECURED BY THE ASSETS OF THE

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

Bonds will be issued at

£95, for every £100,

in sums of £20, £100, £500, and £1,000,

bearing interest at ½ per cent. per annum.

Applications for Allotment, or for further information, to be addressed to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thank fully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in the Bombay Dockyard on MONDAY, 26th September, and days following, at noon, serviceable and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Blocks, Cables, Chains, Dead Eyes, Hooks and Thimbles, Sails, Awnings, Rope, (Europe) Carpenters' and Engineers' Tools and Stores, Flags, Oars, Furniture, Tanks, new and old Iron, Copper, Copper Sheathing, Nails, Sheathing Brass, Lead, Yards, Masts, Boats, Clocks, Rope Coir ; also Brass Tubes, Paddle Floats, Leather Cuttings, Iron Cuttings, Water Closets, Tin Sheets, Ladders, Locks (Brass and Iron), Glass Plates. For particulars apply to the undersigned. Lots to be removed within 9 days.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 6th Sept. 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)

ઇંગ્રીનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary, No. 11, Bruce Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November 1864, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of considering the Accounts of the Company as wound up by the Liquidators appointed at the Special General Meeting held on the 14th instant.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

ALLIANCE SPINNING Co. (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Agents, No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 27th September, 1864, at half-past 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to the 30th June last, and to elect Directors.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th September 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી એલેકઝાંડરા પ્રેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि अलेक्झांड्रा प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at our Office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on MONDAY the 3rd proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for the past year.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in office.

3rd. To fix remuneration of Directors.

4th. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and fix their remuneration.

5th. To consider the advisability of making a second Call.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Keys made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods [illegible] &c.

Several first [illegible] Guns and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undermnted rates :—

1st Class Passengers		£2 10s.
2nd do. do.	} and Servants	„ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt ; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, shall be—

1st Class Passengers		80 lbs.
2nd do. do.		50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Ship *Molmedy*, Captain MARLEY having arrived this day, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay to receive the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees. Captain MARLEY will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

28th September 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Queen of the Clyde*, from London.—A number of Cottonns not being yet claimed and landed by the Consignees, Captain DAVIE requests that Boats may be sent off for the same within twenty-four hours from the date hereof; i. not claimed and taken delivery of within the above time they will be landed by Captain DAVIE on account and risk of the Consignees at the nearest Bunder.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for the Captain *Queen of the Clyde*.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

MAIN DRAINAGE WORKS.—The Offices of the above Department have this day been removed from No. 33, Rampart Row, to the building lately taken by the Municipal Commissioners, in the Breach Candy Road, at the north corner of Jamboolwady Lane.

By order,
THOS. C. BULKELEY, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer to Drainage Works.

PIANOFORTES TUNED.—HENRI SCHRADER, PIANOFORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER. Instructions given on the Cornet-a-Piston. Address Rope Hall Hotel, Maragon.

Bombay, 26th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—The fine Sunderland built Clipper Barque "PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM," A 1 at Lloyds, 347 Tons Registar and 500 Tons burthen as she lies abreast Borce Bunder. Inspection is particularly invited. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

26th September, 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne,
Mumm's, qts..... Rs. 36 per doz.
Do. do. Pints, per case of 2 doz... „ 40 „
Do. do. Nonpareil's Mousile, qts. „ 40 „
Do. do. Hock's qts..... „ 40 „
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts..... „ 22 „
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts..... „ 18 „

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts. Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout do. do. „ „ 6 „
Porter, Tracman, Hanbury and Brixton. „ „ 4½ „

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MAMON ABDUL MOOSA, of Bombay, Mahomedan, has agreed to sell to THAKORE HUNAMAJI CURSUNDJI, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, all that peace or parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with the Message, Tenement, or Dwelling-house thereon, situate at Bhundaree Wada Row; and bounded as follows that is to say:—On the East by a passage and the house of Luckmedass Mooljee; on the West by the house of Curramsey Runmall; on the North by Bhundaree Wada Row; and on the South by the Mosque of Old Bungalowpoora Street. Any persons having any claim by way of Grant, Gift, Mortgage, or otherwise, to the said piece of Land, Message, and Premises, are required to make the same known in writing to us, at our Office in Rampart Row, in the Fort, within 14 days from this date, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 26th September 1864.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

શ્રી પ્રીન્સ ઓફ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ પ્રિન્સ ઓફ વેલ્સ શિપિંગ કંપની
(લિમીટેડ).

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Caranjah*, Captain CLARE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain CLARE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th September 1864.

PURSUANT to directions from Rear Admiral GEORGE ST. VINCENT KING, C.B., Commander-in-Chief.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st November 1864, Her Majesty's Receiving Hulk "SAPPHIRE," of about 600 Tons burthen, in this Harbour, will be sold to Public Auction, (if not previously sold by private contract.)

The Ship was built in an English Dock-yard, and all her fastenings are of Copper, the bottom of the Vessel is also Copper sheathed.

The Hulk and Housing, with various fittings, including Capstan, Cooking Galley, also Water Casks, &c., will be put for sale.

The dimensions are as follows:—

HULL OF THE "SAPPHIRE."

	ft.	inches
Length of the Lower Deck	112	0
Do. Keel for Tonnage	104	6
Breadth, extreme	30	6
Depth in Hold below lower deck	7	6

The purchaser will be required to pay immediately a deposit of 25 per cent. on the value of the Ship when knocked down, and the residue of the purchase money in 30 days from the period of the sale.

If the purchaser should desire to break up the *Sapphire* in the Harbour, there will be no objection to his doing so.

ASTLEY P. COOPER, Naval Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard, Trincomalie, 27th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Instructions having been received to sell H. M. R. H. *Sapphire*, Tenders are hereby invited to be sent in by parties willing to purchase her. It shall not be binding on the part of the Crown to accept any of the Tenders.

ASTLEY P. COOPER, Naval Storekeeper.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. S. Tiesen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Dallonjee Pallonjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A.C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Jamieson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Holland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)

Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with respect to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by those Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 20th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me ..... Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name.

Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.

Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc—	No.	8	7	by 3 at Rs.	18 per cent.
Do.	No.	9	7	by 3 „	19 do.
Do.	No.	10	7	by 3 „	29 do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing	6	by	3	3 by 24	
	7	by	2	2 by 24	17 do.
	8	by	2	3 by 24	

MUNGESH PANDOORANG.

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, 27th Sept. 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th September, at 7 o'clock A. M. An office-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Luna*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE, &c. &c.

Mails for Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 19TH SEPT. TO THE 25TH SEPT. INCLUSIVE 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta's Machine.)	Rain in Inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
Sept. 19	29·963	29·733	78·4	85·5	75·3	79·7	None	0·35
„ 20	29·811	29·702	80·7	83·0	77·0	79·0	„	0·24
„ 21	29·876	29·781	76·7	83·5	75·2	78·0	„	0·29
„ 22	29·947	29·829	76·4	86·0	74·0	79·0	„	None.
„ 23	29·915	29·825	78·5	86·4	76·8	78·0	„	„
„ 24	29·930	29·807	78·6	86·0	76·5	77·0	„	„
„ 25			Saturday.					

Sept 19.—Nearly overcast with cirro-cumuli and nimbi.
„ 20.—Overcast; shower of rain about 9 and 10 A. M.
„ 21.—Densely clouded; showers of rain about 5 A.M. and 3 P.M.; a beautiful rainbow at 4 P. M.
„ 22.—Partially clouded; shower of rain at about 1 A. M.
„ 23.—Partially clouded with cirri, cirro cumuli and nimbi.
„ 24.—Partially clouded; drops of rain at 4 A. M.

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.

MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 18	KURRACHEE	Sept. 17
AGRA	Sept. 17	LAHORE	Sept. 17
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 20	LONDON	Sept. 3
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 11	MADRAS	Sept. 20
BANGALORE	Sept. 20	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Sept. 19	MEERUT	Sept. 20
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Sept. 17
CEYLON	Sept. 15	PUNJAUB	Aug. 20
COCHIN	Sept. 17	PENANG	Aug. 10
DELHI	Sept. 20	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Sept. 12
HONGKONG	Aug. 28	SINGAPORE	Sept. 1

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

SPECULATIONS made in Bombay on the chances of peace in America must be, in the nature of things, so vague and uncertain, that there is small temptation for any journalist who values his reputation for political sagacity and foresight to prophesy what will be the result of the Presidential election in November next. The first great element of confusion that disturbs all calculations based on the strength of the two principal political parties in the North, and the personal characters and popularity of the various candidates who have been nominated for the Presidency, is the doubtful fortune of the war. It cannot be doubted that a decisive victory gained by Grant or Sherman would restore the confidence of the people in President Lincoln, and make him once more the idol of the North; while, on the other hand, were a great disaster to happen to one of the Federal grand armies in Georgia or Virginia, the disgrace of the complete failure of the plan for the subjugation of the South would be fatal to Mr. Lincoln's prospects of re-election. It seems probable, however, from past experience, that either side will be able to gain any overwhelming superiority over the other. Grant has, we believe, the same advantages which recommended Pulaski to Falstaff, and has shown his tenacity of character by again extending his left and occupying a position on the Weldon Railroad which enables him to interrupt direct communication between Richmond and Charleston. Obviously, by thus lengthening his line he has so weakened it that, were the Confederates at Petersburg still as strong as when the Federal army first crossed the James, they would soon cause Grant to repent his tenacity. But General Lee, confident in the strength of the defences of Richmond and Petersburg, and knowing that the strategy which was successful when practiced by an overpowering force against the small garrison of Vicksburg was utterly vain and absurd when used against the flower of the Confederate army resting in a position that cannot be surrounded by an enemy, seems to have left a comparatively small force to hold the capital against the Federal army, and to have despatched the bulk of his troops, in two great divisions, one to reinforce Early for the invasion of the North, the other to succour Hood at Atlanta and aid in crushing Sherman. We trust it may not turn out that, in thus scattering their forces, the Confederates have again been led astray by a feeling of false confidence in their own resources and of contempt for the enemy, as they were once before at Gettysburg. It is remarkable that the Richmond correspondent of the *Times*, in one of his latest letters, speaks of the impossibility of Grant, after the destruction of Wilson's force, ever again seizing either the Weldon or the Danville Railroad; and that, within a fortnight after the publication of that letter, the news reached England of the very feat, thus accounted impossible, having been successfully executed. The Confederates are evidently strong enough for defence; but it remains to be seen if they can invade the Northern territory with any chance of victory, and if the Federal invaders of the South be not strong enough to take advantage of the opportunity which the attempt of General Lee to take the offensive presents.

While, then, one unexpected victory would be sufficient to upset all anxious calculations, he would be a rash man who should predict what will be the result of the election. But, supposing the military situation to continue unchanged, are there reasons to believe that the people of the North will choose a President whose policy is war at all hazards or one who will hold out to them some hope of the termination of this fratricidal strife. We think it is perfectly clear that Mr. Lincoln will not be re-elected unless he accepts some most important modifications of the policy on which he has hitherto conducted the war. Our readers are aware that the candidates for the Presidency are nominated by Conventions, Republican or Democratic as the case may be, of the voters of the North. The Black Republican Convention at Cleveland consisting of politicians who are pledged to prosecute the war till slavery is extinct, nominated General Fremont; the Republican Convention at Baltimore which adopted a "platform" that does not wholly reject all idea of a compromise with the Confederates, chose Mr. Lincoln as their candidate and the Democratic party were to meet in Convention at Chicago on the 29th August; and, but for the unfortunate breakdown of the Mediterranean cable, we should have had news by yesterday's mail as to whom their choice had fallen upon. It seems to have been generally acknowledged in America that, if the Democratic party were united, they could carry their candidate without difficulty. Thus, the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, who is partial to Mr. Lincoln, writing on the 20th ultimo, says of a letter denouncing the President for his arbitrary measures which had been published by two men earnestly devoted to anti-slavery principles and to a war policy:—"The letter of these gentlemen has excited great agitation in the republican ranks, as it comes from two leading members of the party, and is generally understood to represent very fairly the opinions of the conservative wing. The radical 'wing' has gone astray after Fremont, and if other strange gods of the conservative go off in some other direction the great question arises, who is to vote for Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency? Between the two extremes there is a large body of moderates, who, while acknowledging Mr. Lincoln's faults, still see so many dangers, not only in changing Presidents in the middle of the war, but in allowing the election of anybody else upon whom the democratic choice is likely to fall, that they are prepared to stand by him through thick and thin, if for no better reason, as a *pis aller*. But at this moment as far as I see, these constitute all the support he is likely to have. The tide has been rising against him steadily for three months. The campaign has not so far borne the fruit it promised. Mr. Lincoln is certainly not to blame for this in reality, but politically he is responsible for everything, and hence the seizure of the newspapers, the arbitrary arrests, the undue assumption of authority, the disposition to set aside Congress, both in the instances I have just cited, as well as in the circular of Mr. Seward on the Mexican question, have all combined to damage him, even with his own friends. *His warmest supporters talk despondingly of his prospects. The 'New York Times' even, which stands by him firmly, talks of his defeat as amongst the unpleasant possibilities of the future. And in short I have no hesitation in saying that nothing but great and decisive military successes between now and November will save him, if the democratic convention nominates a candidate who is even moderately devoted to the war policy.*" This, be it remembered, is the unprejudiced opinion of one who has consistently supported Mr. Lincoln since the commencement of the war. The correspondent, hoping against hope, concludes by hinting that Mr. Lincoln may yet be saved by a split in the Democratic ranks between the advocates of war for the restoration of the union and advocates of instant and unconditional peace. But the New York correspondent of the *Times*, who is probably in the councils of the Democratic leaders, states positively that there will be no split; that all differences have been arranged, and that the friends of peace and those of what may be turned a constitutional war have resolved upon a compromise which will certainly prove a steppingstone to peace. He says:—"The effect has been to concentrate all men's attention upon the approaching Convention at Chicago, and to throw back into the far domain of history the platform of the Convention of Cleveland which nominated General Fremont, and that of the Convention of Baltimore which nominated Mr. Lincoln. The nominee of Chicago—provided, as I have already stated, the subsequent election be fairly and legally conducted, without tampering with the ballot-boxes, or dictation on the part of the military—will be the new President of the United States. All previous 'platforms' are but so much waste paper, and the platform of Chicago, embodying two great and essential principles—*the first an armistice, and the second a convention of the States*, will be the living reality, the acceptance of which on the part of the statesman who shall secure the support of Chicago will render useless the opposition of General Fremont, Mr. Lincoln, or any other candidate whatsoever who shall take his stand on the platform of the rigorous prosecution of the war, and the unconditional surrender of the Southern people." So strong was the popular feeling in favour of this "platform" that it was expected Mr. Lincoln himself would hasten to outbid General M'Clellan by offering to accept it. Whether he has done so or not, we shall not know for another week; but so far as our present information goes, it is clear that the nominee of the Chicago Convention would have the best chance of being elected President, and that that nominee, when elected, would be pledged, as his first act of authority, to conclude an armistice with the Southern people.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Poona, Saturday, 24th September, 1864.

THE following is a report of the discussion of the various clauses of the Revenue Survey and Assessment Bill in the Council on Saturday last.

REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT BILL.

The President put the question, and the Council decided on proceeding to consider the Bill in detail.

Much discussion took place when Section III. was considered, and at last it stood as follows:—

"Existing Survey Settlements of Land Revenue are hereby saved and confirmed under the authority of the Governor in Council shall be, and are hereby declared to be, in force, subject to all provisions contained in this Act."

On the question that Section XI. stand part of the Bill, the Vinchoor Deshmookh said, that it gave power to a Survey Officer to enter any lands either belonging to Government or to individuals. This power should be limited, or else any officer might enter upon any land belonging to an Inamdar. It was certainly not the object of Government that *Inam lands* should be subjected to the operations of the Survey; he would wish to add a proviso to the Section, whereby the officer would be barred from entering an Inam field.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis thought the objections of the Hon'ble Member were well founded; and stated, that most of the Inamdars had approved the operations of the Survey, and patronized them so far as their districts were concerned. There were, however, other singular persons who, for fear of being taxed &c., did not like the Survey at all. It was proper, therefore, to exempt those Inamdars from the provisions of the Survey Bill; it was left to their option to take the benefits accruing from it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity said that the difficulty would be conveniently overcome by the addition of a Clause at the end of the Bill which he would propose shortly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhowrow withdrew his motion.

On the question that Section XVII. stand part of the Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett said that a form of the Razeenama should be annexed to the Act, and that a provision should be made in the Section for the punishment of a person convicted of having extorted a Razeenama by threats.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity replied, that a form of Razeenama could be had on application to the Superintendent, and as regards its extortion, provision was already made in the Indian Penal Code.

Section XX. after a great consideration was modified in the following manner:—

"If the several parties concerned in a boundary dispute agree to submit the settlement thereof to a Punchayet or arbitration committee, and make application to that effect in writing, the Survey Officer shall require the said parties, to nominate a committee of not less than three persons, within a specified time, and within a period to be fixed by the Survey Officer, the committee so nominated arrive at a decision, such decision when confirmed by the Superintendent of the Survey shall be final. If the committee appointed in the manner aforesaid fail to effect a settlement of the dispute within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Survey Officer unless he see fit to extend the time to settle the same as otherwise provided in this Act."

In Section XXI. the following words were added in line 3; "except as are exempted from the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII. of 1859."

In Section XXI. the time for making appeals to the Superintendent of Survey, from the decisions, awards &c., made by a Survey Officer, was changed to sixty days.

Section XXVIII. was altered thus:—

"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time, to lay down rules for the administration of the Survey Settlements, not at variance with any provision of this Act, and to declare all existing settlements and assessments imposed according to Sections 25 and 26 of the Act fixed for any period not exceeding thirty years. The expiration of the periods for which their currency is guaranteed shall, from time to time, be published by authority of Government in the *Government Gazette*.

It being half-past 2 P. M. the Councillors rose to take their *luncheon*.

The Councillors again assembled at 3 P. M. Section 29 was greatly discussed and was allowed to stand as it was.

In Section 32, the words "in alienated Government villages" were inserted before the word "for" in line 3; and the words "otherwise appropriated or assigned," substituted for the word "cultivated" in line 9 of the same Section.

To Section 40, on the motion of Mr. Ellis, another clause was added, bearing reference to the Bhagdaree and Nurwadaree tenures. (Vide Bombay Act No. V. of 1862).

In Section 42 the proviso at the end was omitted.

To Section 46, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity, the following proviso was added:—

"The provisions of this Act shall not except for the purposes of defining village boundaries be applied to villages held exempt from payment of land revenue or under Acts 2 or 7 of 1863 of the Council of the Governor or under a grant or lease during the Government, demand in perpetuity, provided that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to extend by modification in the *Government Gazette*, such of its provisions as he may deem applicable to every such village on application to be made in writing by the holder thereof."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Special for the Bombay Gazette.

LONDON, 5TH, MALTA, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

The Prince and Princess of Wales with the infant Prince have embarked for Denmark.

Latest dates from New York, 26th August.

Muller has been apprehended wearing the hat and watch belonging to Mr. Briggs, who was murdered in the railway carriage at Hackney.

Grant maintains his position on the Weldon Railroad.

Gold has declined in consequence of the probability of M'Clellan's nomination for the Presidency at Chicago.

Arrived: *Belgravia, Sam Mendel, Simoom, Otago, Protector.*

THE *Englishman*:—"The arrangements for the Police who, we said yesterday, were to march into Bhootan, are as follows:—Major Pughe, Deputy Inspector General of the 1st Circle, goes in command of the Police Force, and with him Captains W. R. Gordon and Francis, Lieutenant Fischer and two other officers. They will probably start about the 10th of next month. Colonel Dalton, Commissioner of Chota-Nagpore, goes as Civil Officer, Major Paterson, Deputy Inspector General 4th circle, will officiate for Major Pughe and Mr. E. Baker, District Superintendent of Cuttack, will officiate for Major Paterson. The 'Peelers' are in fact looking up, and the civilians will begin to see a little of the use of that drill there was so much talk against."

THE *same*:—"It has been very currently reported that there is an arrangement made with Government in favor of the Finance Commissioners, to present them with a handsome honorarium of £5,000 each, on their return to England at the conclusion of their labors. It is, in fact, positively stated that Mr. Whiffen is to have this bonus on his retirement. We have heard this from time to time repeated, but doubting the authenticity of the rumour, we declined giving it publicity. But it is now freely spoken of in the best informed circles, that we can no longer be guided by our opinions of the nature of the grant. And when we consider that the present Finance Minister carried through the measure of abolishing the Dockyards, presenting Capt. Rennie with a pension of £800 a year, as a *solatium* for his appointment being at the same time annulled, we need not be altogether so incredulous on the subject of the possible extent to which jobbery and favouritism can be carried under the shade of the most severe disciplinarian who ever administered the Finances of India. Five thousand pounds is a very pretty sugar plum to be presented to an officer who has served in India, even on special duty, for one year. We have no doubt but that Mr. Whiffen has done his work well, and that he will meet with the approval he deserves on his arrival in England. We have not one word to say against him, nor against his acceptance of any number of thousands that may be given to him, he is quite right to 'impetticos the gratility,' whatever it may be; it is the authorities who countenance this squandering of the public money to whom our remarks are addressed. It is their conduct which appears so reprehensible. We need not add up the sums paid or promised to the Finance Commissioners in salaries, in outfit and in rewards or pensions, to show the immense cost at which we have obtained their services, whilst we are at the same time paying a Finance Minister for the very work these gentlemen have been invited to India to perform. We need not contrast the lavish sums granted to them with the niggardly allowances doled out to the services, it is too obvious, but our voices now in this country are small, and there is no longer a Legislative Council to check, or even enquire into, proceedings of this nature. We can only hope the attention of the Press and Parliament in England will be attracted to it. But this is not the only case; the Dockyards we have just alluded to as one instance, furnish us with a more serious example of the mismanagement of the Finances. The Dockyards, abolished at so much cost, are found to be a necessity, and there is every probability of their again being re-established. If so, Captain Rennie's pension, and perhaps others, will remain a costly proof of mismanagement, and an explanation of how the money goes and how a blundering administrator may be worse than even a jobbing one who is otherwise an able man."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"As it is now obvious that the Bhootanese will make no submission, *amende* for their barbarous and insulting conduct to the British Mission, we are glad to hear that the orders have been issued by Government for the formation of such, a force as will [illegible] we succeed, succeeding to reason, and teach them, for the future, to respect our power, and to dread our anger. The Bhootan field-force will be composed as follows:—Two regiments of Regular Cavalry, of which the 5th, now at Julpigoree, is one; five regiments of Native Infantry—the 4th N. I. from Nagode the 12th N. I. from Cawnpore, the 25th Punjab N. I. from Julpigoree, the 25th Punjab N. I. from the Presidency, and the 30th Punjab N. I. from Benares. The Artillery will be Captain Griffin's Battery of Mountain-train Artillery, six-pounders, of the Punjab Irregular Force, and the Eurasian Mountain-train Battery at Cherra Poonjee, the former being now [illegible] down country with Bhootan [illegible] companies of Sappers and Miners, are [illegible] down country with all [illegible] despatch, will accompany the force; and the corps of Engineers will supply four officers at least for service in the field. Four commissariat officers will join, the senior being Captain A. McKenzie, just relieved from the Benares charge by Major Dunbar, and who has been ordered to proceed at once to Sahibgunge and collect carriage for the field-force. The Bhootan field-force will be divided into two columns—one to be commanded by Brigadier-General W. E. Mulcaster, now commanding in Assam, and the other by Colonel, with the rank of Brigadier-General, H. F. Dunsford, C. B., lately commanding in the Cossyah Hills and Assam; with a general officer, probably Major-General Showers, C. B., commanding the Presidency Division, to command the whole force. We hear that it is intended to penetrate the Bhootan country from the frontier at four separate points; and we should think that the above described force will, if ably directed, be amply sufficient to carry out all the objects and wishes of the Government and put matters with the Bhootanese on such a footing as will save a great deal of future expense and trouble.

The Rulers of Bhootan made a formal application to the Government of Thibet, asking to be supplied with men, arms, and money, with which to oppose the British; but the Lama's Government gave them what is often in this world substituted for material aid: to wit, advice, counselling the Bhootanese to make a submission to the [illegible]midable British Government, and sue for pardon as regards the indignities to which the Mission had been subjected. The Bhootanese would not, however, see the matter in this light, and hence the Armstrong guns and other emblems of modern civilization and improvement which are about to enter their country. It is expected that everything on our part will be ready to commence hostile operations by the end of October, and that Brit[illegible] troops will enter the enemy's country [illegible]mmencement of November. Officers [illegible]llowed very little baggage, and the whole force will be in light marching order."

LONDON LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

A BUDGET OF CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

IF you are looking for political news from England, you are looking to the country most destitute for the moment of political interests in Europe, or the world. London is empty, England is keeping holiday, and the Ministers are probably enjoying themselves as much as other people, and doing as little. The only item of news of the slightest interest is one that has not yet been published in the papers, but which I have certain injunction of, that Lord Napier has been removed to Berlin from St Petersburg where he now is, and Sir Andrew Buchanan is to go to St. Petersburg from Berlin where *he* now is. Nor would this be of any interest except for what is, I believe, the true comment upon it, that Sir Andrew Buchanan cannot get on with Count von Bismarck at all, and that Lord Napier (who, though in many ways an eccentric man, is exceedingly pleasant in his manners, has had a great *social* success in St. Petersburg, and has, besides, evinced great political ability) is thought fitter to conduct the relations between England and the one continental power from whom a certain degree of restlessness and intrigue is expected, than our present Ambassador Sir A. Buchanan. Otherwise it is rather a fall in position, for Lord Napier as the embassy to Russia (an empire) ranks, I believe, above that to Prussia (a kingdom). That consideration too perhaps might not be without its motives for Lord Russell. Lord Napier has been, I know, thought feeble, but little too disposed to give private advice to his Government which that Government was not inclined to adopt; and no doubt Lord Russell is not sorry for this double opportunity of slightly snubbing too independent a Minister, and at the same time securing a quieter eye and stronger intellect for the taste of watching the most ambitious Cabinet in Europe, at a crisis of some importance. Lord Russell's curt ways with his subordinate and somewhat petty resentments towards those whom he thinks inclined at all to dictate to him, do not render him popular in the diplomatic service. But in this instance he has probably acted in the interests of the country (which he certainly did not do in the case of removing Sir James Hudson), though not, perhaps, in Lord Napier's own private interests. Indeed the greatest diplomatic interest of the approaching winter will no doubt be the relations of Austria and Prussia and the indications of their subsequent designs. I know that the Italian Ministry (I say I know, for I am in terms of intimacy with one who is himself a member of the Parliament of Italy and in close intercourse with the leaders) are exceedingly anxious about the many indications that Austria is preparing to attack them, if she can but secure the active support of Prussia, and the promise of Russia to stand aside. Austria is getting up mock-conspiracies in Venetia (in which there is no reality) in order to have the excuse they had in 1859 that if Italy will not refrain from stirring up Venice to rebellion, Austria must in self-defence attack Italy. There is no doubt that the secret of Austria's extraordinary concessions to Prussia in this Schleswig Holstein question, is the conditional promise of aid by Prussia, not only in reference to Poland but in reference to Italy. It is even said now that so close is the *entente cordiale* that Bismarck is willing contrary to the wish of his colleagues to make some concessions to Austria even in his free trade Zollverein policy in order to admit Austria to the Verein from which she is in great danger of being excluded. If this be so Austria must in return fully sanction the Prussian designs on Oldenburg or Schleswig Holstein, and then she will also hope to have the aid of Prussia in any struggle with Italy. And if Bismarck can gain a considerable territorial accession for Prussia now, I have no doubt that in return he would do anything to secure Austria's hold of Italy. In the meantime of course a vigilant and acute ambassador at Berlin will be of great moment to England, or would be of great moment if Lord Russell ever could be supposed likely to take any step in the face of danger, stronger than protest. It is no use knowing what is coming when you are too infirm of purpose to resist it; and I am afraid this is the reputation which our English foreign office now has on the Continent, and not without sufficient reason.

Italy, as she has now a strong army, some 300,000 disciplined troops, would not be the worse for a little external aggression. I am sorry to say the unity there, especially in the Southern Provinces, is anything but very profound and harmonious. An amusing story I heard the other day from an intimate friend of the person to whom it occurred will show you how high public animosities rise between the provincial interests in Naples and the central interests in Italy. One of the foreign diplomatists accompanied the King of Italy some months ago in his journey to the inauguration of the South Italian railways. There was a grand civic feast in Naples, so the king and the diplomatic gentleman I refer to took down the wife of the Prefect of Naples to dinner. She knew nothing about her and had great difficulty in finding conversation. At last, referring to the apprehensions there had been that the royal cortege might be attacked by brigands he said; "Madame, vous avez ici encore beaucoup de brigands." The wife of the Prefect replied in one of the most savage emphasis: "Monsieur, nous que vous voyez ici sont brigands, excepté vous et votre collègue." From a Prefect's wife that sentence on her own King and Ministry was fully strong, and show I think satisfactorily that the dissatisfied feelings in Naples are yet rampant. The rural districts of Naples are however coming fast round to the new regime. It is the capital city, once a court, now only a provincial place, which resents so bitterly its degradation in social rank. I may as well, while I am talking of Naples—for English politics do not in any way call upon me to return upon them—give you one proof how far dense stupidity, red-tape, and routine are found beyond the ranks of Teutonic armies. The English army and the Austrian have always had the credit of martinetism and red-tape. It seems the Italians are not much better. La Marmora, as you are aware, is the military Governor of Naples, and it is his first great duty to get rid of brigandage. The villagers are constantly coming down to his soldiers who are scattered in small parties all over the country, and tell them that the b[illegible] in some force, —had just [illegible] top of the village, or wherever it [illegible] diately and *under orders*, the trumpe[illegible] party goes too-too-too at a call to [illegible] they go too-tooing as loud as the [illegible] warning the brigands so effectu[illegible] approach that the latter make [illegible] and the Captain repo[illegible] the

embellishment of Copenhagen. When all this is deducted from the 35 millions of thalers, the share of the national debt falling on the Duchies, they would remain liable to little more than three millions of thalers. It is to be hoped that this notable scheme for the utter impoverishment of what remains of Denmark may not be put in force.

While everybody engaged in this miserable war appears to have loss either in reputation or pocket, we at least shall be gainers if the experience gained by the misfortune of the Danes leads to the immediate adoption of breech-loaders throughout both our services. The Secretary at War has issued a notice that he is prepared to receive proposals for the best mode of transforming Enfield rifles into breech-loaders. Those who have experienced what a much larger bag can be made by one of Westley Richards's new guns than by the best of Joe Manton's old ones in a day's cover-shooting will be able to appreciate the value of the improvement in cases where a man has to load in a lying position or in rain.

The Emperor of the French has been visiting the camp at Chalons, and reviewing the troops stationed there, accompanied by Prince Humbert, Prince Napoleon, Prince Lucien Murat, and some Prussian officers of distinction. The match which was said to have been concluded between the heir-apparent to the throne of Italy and the Princess Anna Murat is abandoned, notwithstanding, as it is said, the exertions of the Empress to bring it to bear. That the Emperor did wisely in showing his contempt for Legitimist prejudices by marrying the daughter of Madame Montijo there can be as little doubt as that his uncle's marriage with an Austrian princess was a mistake; but it was hardly to be expected that the heir of the oldest monarchy in Europe would willingly ally himself with the family of one of the least respectable of the parvenu satraps of the first empire. The marriage of the Princess Clothilde to Prince Napoleon was probably enough in the way of matrimonial humiliations for the patriotism of King Victor Emmanuel. The Duke of Magenta has been appointed governor of the disturbed colony of Algeria, an intimation, no doubt, that the rebellion of the Arabs will be sternly suppressed.

The Greek Chambers are employed upon the tedious and dangerous task of forming a constitution for their enlarged kingdom, and have begun at the beginning. After much debate, however, they have got no further than to declare that the Orthodox Greek Church, in communion with all orthodox churches, is to be the Established Church, and that it is to be wholly independent, and governed by a National Synod of Bishops. The latter article was carried in opposition to the Ionian deputies, who desired that the National Church should acknowledge as its head the Patriarch of Constantinople, who, it will be remembered, is nominated by the Sultan. King George is said not to take much interest in politics, and to solace himself by reading French novels.

If Lord Palmerston seldom rises to the height of eloquence in the House he is at least the prince of hustings and post-prandial speakers. When a great statesman does a little town like Tiverton the honour of representing it, and still more, of taking a part in its festivities, he is expected to amuse rather than instruct. His constituents can read what he has to say on politics in the 'Times,' but what they really want on such an occasion as the races last week is to see how the great man can unbend, and how he on whom depend the destinies of war and peace, of taxation and reform, can descend to an equality with ordinary men. This Lord Palmerston can do to perfection. Smaller men have to give an account of their votes and the measures they have supported or opposed; Lord Palmerston amuses himself as he travels down on the Great Western by fancying what analogies he can discover between the contests of the turf and those of the House of Commons; and when he tells the Devonshire squires and farmers that they resemble one another in this, that both are weight-for-age races in which "weight is allowed for age," the happy allusion is received with rapture. After such lively sallies the heavy statements of Lord Hartington at the North Lancashire agricultural meeting fall dreadfully flat. His colleague, Colonel Wilson Patten, had something pleasant to say, however, about the contrast between the verdure of the meadows in the north and the parched appearance of the south. The increase in the number of sheep grown in the country was, he shrewdly observed, a proof of the improvement of drainage within the last few years, and this was a legitimate subject of congratulation, because it implies not only that mutton is to be had in abundance, but that people will have health and appetite, unimpaired by malaria, to eat it.

At Sheffield the Cutlers would not listen to Lord Denman inveighing against our neutrality in the Danish war, nor were they very tolerant of Sir Frank Crossley's denunciations of slavery, and his assertion that it was the cause of the present war. Mr. Roebuck's enumeration of the qualities necessary for a member of Parliament, suggesting, of course—that is understood—that he possessed them all in a pre-eminent degree, was received with more favour. And, indeed, Mr. Roebuck may fairly lay claim to a competent share of his three requisites—knowledge, courage, honesty. There is another, however, which he did not refer to and that is success, of which he certainly has not had a fair share, considering his talents and the services he has rendered to his party.

The lamentable outbreak of sectarian animosity at Belfast has been for the present suppressed, but it is to be feared that its effects will long be felt in the increased virulence of party feeling. The local magistracy have shown themselves either from timidity or a participation in the passions of the mob totally unfit for their position. Local partialities and influences have proved too strong for their sense of duty. The judicial inquiry which must take place will probably end in their being superseded by functionaries who shall suppress any attempt by either side to renew these disgraceful scenes with stern impartiality. Local self-government is unfitted for a people who are ready to fly at each other's throats for a metaphysical difference of creed.

the party will support will have made up their minds to assume all the risk and all the honour of the position. General M'Clellan might have been the man, had he chosen; but he has let slip the opportunity. His civic courage was not equal to the occasion, or he has allowed himself to be over-persuaded by timid advisers. Perhaps too, he has preferred the chance of being commander-in-chief under a civilian president, elected on this basis, as more congenial to his tastes and habits than the office of civil governor. At all events, whatever chances he may have had of the presidency have disappeared for ever; and Mr. Dean Richmond, chairman or president of the New York Central Railway, rules in his stead as the favourite of the United Democracy. That gentleman has taken time to consider, and will probably make known his decision within the present week. Should he accept, he will be the nominee of the Chicago convention on the platform of an armistice and a convention of the States. If the Democrats be really united, if they have truly made up their minds to hold together in support of their candidate, their candidate is certain to obtain a majority of the electoral vote, and to be the legal President of the United States. If Mr. Lincoln, however, be determined to win, *per fas and nefas*, there will be a conflict of powers that will convulse the country and carry the fire and bloodshed of war into regions that have not yet felt the miseries of civil conflict, or know of them but by the depreciation of the currency, the derangement of trade and the augmented cost of subsistence. A short time will show whether the governing party will be rash enough to incur so awful a risk in favour of Mr. Lincoln or any other person, or whether Mr. Lincoln himself will not have the good sense and the patriotism either to retire from the contest, or allow it to be peaceably decided by the votes of the citizens. If Mr. Richmond or some other candidate as yet unnamed, be elected upon this platform and duly installed in his office without any resistance on the part of the present incumbent, the war will immediately stop. The armies of North and South will return to their homes on furlough, and preparations will commence for the election of delegates to the great National Convention, which will have to decide whether reunion be possible or advisable. The preliminaries, it is supposed, will occupy at least six months, and the convention will not conclude its business until the autumn of the year 1865. That, under such circumstances the war which has desolated the country so long should be allowed to recommence, it is scarcely possible to believe. Under every aspect of the case it is clear that the election of Mr. Richmond will end the civil war. Of that fact there can be no reasonable doubt. But will it restore the Union! The Southern leaders are quite content to leave that question to the National Convention, though certain, with the certainty of a foregone conclusion, that the Union is at end, never to be restored in name or in fact, in show or in substance. The Northern Democratic leaders are also content to leave the question to the convention, not without a faint hope that, somehow or other, by time and good management, or by chance and happy fortune, the North may be re-united to the South, if the South refuses to be re-united to the North, and that the constitution of the Confederacy may be adopted by the North-west and the Central States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, and all except the six little States of New England, who are "to be left out in the cold," to be independent if they please, or to annex themselves to Canada if this solution of their difficulty shall please them better. At all events, the Northern Democracy have resolved that Americans shall not continue to cut each other's throats in support of a political partnership which has ceased to be agreeable to one of the high contracting parties, and that, if union be utterly impracticable an alliance and an *entente cordiale* may take its place."

This statement has, of course, been received in England with varied feelings, according to the political sympathies of different individuals, and it has been remarked that the scheme above indicated, so far from being a movement in the direction of peace, appears rather to be an attempt to excite a civil war in the North.

MORE FIGHTING NEAR RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

(From the Overland Mail, Sept. 3.)

We now have telegraphic intelligence from New York to the 22nd ult. The incidents of the present campaign succeed each other with a rapidity which leaves no time for the interest to slacken. The activity of the combatants seems to be greater than at any former period of the war, and at each point the struggle is maintained with a vigour beyond precedent. No number of checks or reverses appear sufficient to overcome the pertinacity of General Grant, who seems to have commenced a new and difficult operation, the precise object of which is not yet clearly developed. [illegible] to have considerable bodies of troops to [illegible] force. Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and Hood at Atlanta; and probably this has emboldened Grant to endeavour to find a weak place in the enemy's lines. On Saturday, the 14th ult., he embarked a portion of his troops under sealed orders, giving out the impression that they were going northwards, but they had scarcely got under weigh before they steamed up the James River, and landed at the already famous place called Deep Bottom; they went down the James River by day, and up it by night. On Sunday, the 15th, two Federal army corps—the 2nd. under Hancock, and the 10th under Birney—were on the north side of the stream. The Confederates, it appears, were taken by surprise, and the opening charge on the morning of the 15th saw them retiring from their front line of rifle pits. In the evening, General Birney succeeded in dislodging them from the second line of these works. In both instances the ground was contested valorously, the Federals losing 1,000 men; but it is claimed by the Federal general that the point gained was worth what it cost, inasmuch as it enabled him to extend his lines. In fact, this was done on the following day, when General Birney moved round and took an extreme position on the right of his associate, General Hancock, threatening thereby, not Petersburg, but Fort Darling, the strongest work between the city and Richmond, six miles distant. The position is in rear of the fort, and, it is said, dominates the river and its bluffs. If this be true, and the efforts to dislodge General Grant seem to prove that it has strategic value, then the Federal general has really made a further advance towards his objective point. It has been supposed, however, that this movement was intended solely to cover some operations which General Butler had commenced with a view to attacking Fort Darling and Drury's Bluff. This fort, and the obstructions in the stream below Drury's Bluff have hitherto effectually prevented the Federal gunboats from ascending the James River. The James flows in its present direction from Richmond to Petersburg, but at about ten miles from Richmond it makes a loop to the west, so as almost to form an island. It is said that General Butler is engaged in cutting a canal across the neck of land thus left, so as to avoid the loop and the obstructions which it contains, and the river boats can by this means ascend. Combined attack it is proposed to make a combined attack upon the Fort Darling and Drury's Bluff. General Grant, it will be remembered, made a similar attempt to divert the course of a river at Vicksburg, and his failure there is not encouraging to the prospects of his present attempt. Nor, if this loop of the river be thus evaded, is it easy to see why the two or three miles of river which will still remain below Fort Darling should not be similarly obstructed. The Confederates had discovered what was in progress, and commenced shelling the working party, but had not been able to stop the work.

Later advices state that Grant had made a heavy reconnoissance as far as Fair Oaks, celebrated in the battles during McClellan's campaign in 1862, and the Federal right wing was said to rest at a point four miles beyond Malvern Hill, towards Richmond. The New York press were unable to decide whether these operations were preliminary to a general advance against Richmond from Malvern Hill, or were merely intended as a diversion in favour of a demonstration in some other quarter, and to protect the engineering operations at Dutch Gap. A brief telegram dated the 22nd ult., which is the latest news received from America, makes it doubtful whether these movements of Grant's were not feints, similar to Hancock's movement previous to the late assault on Petersburg, for the telegram states that on the 19th ult. a battle was fought on the Weldon railway to the south of Petersburg, in which the Federals lost 3,000 men, and regained their ground after being surprised and driven from it. Another despatch materially differs from this one. It states that Reams, the first station from Petersburg, was occupied by the Federals on the 18th, and that the Confederates attacked them on the 19th, but without success. In a previous despatch the Confederates were described as shelling the Federal lines at Petersburg on the 19th, and it may be said therefore that the news is too vague and conflicting to permit any reliance to be placed on any separate statement. It is also asserted that there was heavy fighting at Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James river, on the 16th; but the despatches from that quarter above alluded to extended to the 16th, in which the battle at Deep Bottom is not mentioned. It is further announced that Grant has again transferred the whole of his army to the south side of the James river—a movement which might easily have taken place between the 15th and the 18th; but all these conflicting statements show that we must wait the arrival of another mail for more explicit information.

The news from the Shenandoah Valley is also conflicting. We mentioned in our last that Sheridan, the newly appointed commander of the Federal forces in that quarter, was pressing closely upon the army of General Early, and appeared anxious to bring on a battle. It is now reported that Early has been reinforced with 20,000 men from Lee's army, and Sheridan had in turn commenced to retreat. Beyond this, but little authentic news appears to be known. The Federal cavalry are reported to have defeated a force of Confederates near Front Royal, capturing some 200 prisoners. On the other hand, Mosby came through a gap in the Blue Ridge, in Sheridan's rear, and captured 250 waggons, 400 mules, 200 head of cattle, and about 200 prisoners. There were also reports, *via* Philadelphia, of his defeat and retreat to Harper's Ferry. His waggon train was asserted to have crossed the Potomac, and to be at Hagers-town, Maryland.

The commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the late disastrous repulse at Petersburg has come to the conclusion that General Burnside was the man who committed the error; he has consequently been relieved of his command, and has been succeeded by General Wilcox.

ATLANTA.

It is confidently asserted that Hood has been largely reinforced at Atlanta from General Beauregard's command. Indeed, it is stated that Beauregard himself has gone down with 20,000 men, to take charge of the defences of the place, though it is difficult to believe that Lee could spare so many troops, in addition to the reinforcements said to have been sent to General Early. However this may be, the general situation at Atlanta remains unaltered. Very heavy skirmishing and cannonading goes on, but no engagement had occurred since the 6th ult., when the Federals were severely repulsed in an effort to extend their lines. A couple of regiments were thrown forward as skirmishers, and for five days no opposition was shown them; at last, however, they rubbed against a masked battery, which opened upon them in great style. Fortunately, for the Federals, there was a ravine at hand, in which they took shelter, where they remained until night enabled them to return to their lines. A Confederate movement in the rear of Sherman's army had, however, occasioned some excitement and alarm. General Wheeler made his appearance before Dalton, Georgia, on the 14th ult., marching at the head of a column of Confederate cavalry, variously estimated to have numbered from 1,700 to 5,000. The town is twenty-three miles from Chattanooga, and about 100 miles in the rear of Sherman's advanced position. It was garrisoned by 1,000 or 1,500 Federal troops, under the command of Colonel Leibolt. The disposition between the attacking and defending corps was sufficiently marked to draw from the Southern general a formal application for the surrender of the place. The officer in command of the Union forces declined to accede to this proposal, and hostilities immediately commenced; the garrison seeking protection, in the earthworks and in a large brick building, from which they harassed the attackers, and kept them at bay until nightfall. early the next morning the reinforcements came to their assistance under General Steadman. A skirmish at once commenced, and the garrison rallied out of the earthworks just in time to witness a charge by the 14th Regiment of Coloured infantry, whose bravery, as stated by the *Tribune* and other Abolition Journals, and as vehemently denied by the Democratic ones, on this occasion regained for themselves their lost prestige at Petersburg. The Southerners, after tearing up a large portion of the Dalton Railway, and commiting many other bold and daring acts, rejoined their comrades. The very long line of Sherman's communications naturally exposed it to the incursions of raiding parties and the operations of guerillas, but, as was stated in these columns a week or two since, it is intersected at short distances by very strong works, as at Tunnell Hill, Dalton, Resaca, and Kenesaw, all of them well garrisoned, and within supporting distance of each other. Chattanooga, the base of his supplies, may be called a fortress of trees, strengthened by every appliance known to art. It is used, too, as an exchange camp, and always contain many thousand troops. For these reasons it is difficult for a small force to do any very great injury to Sherman's means of communications. Twenty or thirty thousand men, however, might render his position extremely unpleasant.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

The Federal accounts of the preliminary engagements with the forts below Mobile [illegible] agree in the main with the [illegible] received through Confederate [illegible] entrance to Mobile Bay is by a [illegible] three and four miles wide, [illegible] by Fort Morgan, standing [illegible] and on the west by Fort [illegible] promontory of Dauphin Island. [illegible] for a distance of fifteen hundred yards, [illegible] passage was left open for blockade runners, [illegible] the rest of the channel is said to have been filled up by a "tier of piles fastened together with a network of chains," and near the piles there were a number of torpedoes. In "a channel thus left open, on the Fort Morgan side, there were several buoys, and upon these buoys the guns of the water battery of that fort were trained. Inside those obstructions, and under the protection of the fort guns, lay the Confederate fleet, under the command of Admiral Buchanan, consisting of the ram *Tennessee* and three gunboats, the *Selma*, the *Morgan*, and the *Gaines*, carrying in all 38 guns. For several weeks Admiral Farragut had been industriously at work at Pensacola preparing his fleet for the conflict, and on the 3rd and 4th August the vessels composing it were assembled off Mobile. Thirteen of the vessels were wooden ships, and four were iron-clads. It is thus obvious that in floating artillery the Federals had an enormous preponderance. But, of course in making any comparison between the contending forces, the armament of the forts must be taken into account. Farragut is a sailor of the old school, and has no confidence in iron-clads. "Iron hearts in wooden ships," is, it is said, his motto, and he believes in "fighting on deck, not in the bottom of a tea-kettle." But acting upon the principle adopted by Captain Winslow, in the *Kearsarge*, it is said that some of the wooden ships were partially mailed with chains; and the admiral himself states that he adopted the expedient of lashing his vessels two and two—the Monitors being left single. The object of this evidently was to secure additional safety, and to prevent the entire plan of the battle being disarranged by the crippling of one ship; for even if one were disabled her consort could still tow her along, either into action or elsewhere. In fact, this ingenious device produced an analogous effect to that obtained by dividing a vessel into compartments. Thus arranged, the fleet weighed at 5.45 on the morning of the 5th August. The Monitors led the way on the starboard side, whilst the wooden ships followed in pairs. It is said that before going into action "the old sea dog," Farragut, as he is familiarly called, went up into the maintop, and had himself lashed to the rigging. By a speaking trumpet running to the deck he communicated his orders to those below, and thence to the rest of the fleet. At ten minutes past seven o'clock Fort Morgan opened fire, and soon after this the action became general, or as Farragut expresses it, in his official-report, "lively." Undeterred by the fire of the forts, the wooden ships went tolerably close to them, and, it is said, silenced their fire. It is clear, therefore, that the mere fire of forts, even aided by one or two ships, cannot prevent a fleet from running into a bay. But it must be remembered that, once in, they were comparatively safe. They were not, as at Charleston, under fire. Indeed, the only ship that was disabled during the early part of the engagement was the *Tecumseh* (a monitor, one of the Eriesson fleet), which ran upon a torpedo, which exploded, fairly lifting the vessel out of the water, and causing her to sink immediately. The pilot and seven men alone were saved out of the crew of over 100. Among those drowned was her commander Captain Craven, who commanded the *Tecumseh* when employed in watching the *Sumter* at Southampton. By half past eight the whole Federal fleet had passed the forts; but this was not the last of the struggle. The Confederate fleet, which was known to be a formidable one, had not yet taken any part in the engagement, and, as matters stood, it might be doubted whether, just at that juncture, Admiral Farragut's position was, in every respect, an enviable one. He had carried his fleet past the forts, losing one of the best ironclads in it, and now, with but two of that class left, and with his wooden vessel he was compelled to attack three of the most formidable iron-clads in the Confederate navy. The emergency demanded the adoption of vigorous measures, and Admiral Farragut instantly signalled to all his vessels to turn and attack the *Tennessee* ram, not only with guns, but with orders "to run her down at full speed." One ship after another charged and fired into her. The *Monongahela* one of the wooden vessels, first struck her, but without disabling her and then the *Lackawanna*, another wooden vessel, succeeded in ramming her, but ineffectually. The *Hartford*, the flagship, also gave her a severe shock, and as she passed "poured into her a whole broadside of solid nine-inch shot, and thirteen pounds of pounder, at a distance of not more than twelve feet." Just as the *Hartford* was preparing to return to the struggle, one of the Union vessels which was advancing to test her powers upon the sides of the Confederate ram, struck the flag-ship, crushing in her sides, and temporarily disabling her. Still the *Tennessee* held out, and it was not until the Federal ironclads were approaching, that, seeing the utter hopelessness of prolonging the contest, Admiral Buchanan's successor in command of the *Tennessee* struck her flag and surrendered. But the fact that she passed through such a fearful struggle without having been sent to the bottom of the bay, gave satisfactory proof that the reputation which she had sustained for invulnerability was not altogether groundless. Meanwhile the *Selma*, the consort of the *Tennessee*, was seen making her way as rapidly as possible towards the city, when Admiral Farragut despatched one of his wooden gunboats in pursuit. Seeing that escape was hopeless, the commander of the fugitive craft followed the example of his chief and surrendered. The *Gaines* succeeded in getting under the guns of Fort Morgan, but not until she was so completely disabled that her crew was compelled to beach her to keep her from sinking. The *Morgan*, as we already know has reached Mobile since the engagement, and is the sole survivor of the Confederate fleet. Thus closed one of the most remarkable naval action on record, and it was not, we are told, until the last gun was fired that Admiral Farragut resumed his place on the quarter deck. Admiral Farragut states that his flag-ship had 19 killed and 23 wounded in the engagement; the *Brooklyn*, 9 killed 23 wounded; the *Lackawanna* 4 killed and 2 wounded; the *Oneida*, 7 killed and 23 wounded; the *Monongahela*, 6 wounded; the *Metacomet*, 1 killed and 2 wounded; the *Ossipee*, 1 killed and 2 wounded; the *Galena*, 1 wounded; and the *Richmond*, 2 wounded; total, 41 killed and 88 wounded. On the ram *Tennessee* 20 officers and 170 men were captured, and on the *Selma* 90 officers and men. The exact number of casualties sustained by the Confederates is not known. Admiral Farragut's official despatch bears date August 5, and concludes with the statement that by the permission of the commandant of Fort Morgan he sent one of his gunboats out of the bay to Pensacola, after the action was ended, and thither the wounded of both fleets, and the prisoners that he had captured. Whilst these operations were going on, a co-operating land force, under General Granger, had invested Fort Gaines on the 6th inst. Fort Powell was abandoned by the Confederates, and Fort Gaines surrendered, as is alreay known. The surrender of this fort has been received with a howl of indignation in the South. It was provisioned for six months, and had a garrison of 600 men, under the command of Colonel Charles Anderson, of the 21st Alabama Regiment. Of the land operations we have no authentic information beyond these brief facts.

The latest telegrams report that, on the 9th, Admiral Farragut demanded the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan. The Confederate commandant refused, that he had requisite forces as well as provisions for six months, and would hold out to the last extremity. Despatches from Mobile of the 11th to the *Richmond Examiner* announced that a battle between the fort and the Federal fleet had been in progress for three days. Later despatches (from the *Richmond Sentinel*) state that, on the 15th, the Federals crossed the Dog River bar, and opened fire for three hours upon the other land batteries and the Confederate gunboats, doing no damage. Firing in the direction of Fort Morgan still continued. The *Richmond Whig* of the 12th declares that, with the reduction of Forts Gaines, Powell, and even Morgan, but a very small portion of the work before the Federals at Mobile will be accomplished, and that there will yet remain a succession of formidable earthworks upon either side of the bay, and numberless obstructions and torpedoes in the bottom, for a distance of thirty miles to be overcome and removed before the city can be reached. The general opinion in New York is said to be that Farragut will never take Mobile, and that he will find the harbour as difficult to enter as that of Charleston.

The increasing desire for peace is said to be unmistakeably indicated in the tone of the Northern press. According to one correspondent, "the demand for an armistice, that negotiation may attempt what war has failed to achieve, is general that the opposition amounts to Hells or nothing." The *Herald* is making frantic appeals to Mr. Lincoln to proclaim an armistice, urging the demand daily in leading articles and dozens of paragraphs, after the fashion of American journalism. The appeal, however, is not likely to be granted, judging from the opposition of the *New York Times*, the confidential organ of Mr. Seaward and the President. The *Times* fears that a cessation of hostilities would be solely to the advantage of the Confederacies, and that it would be difficult to rouse the North to a renewal of hostilities in case of a failure of negotiations. On the other hand, some of the leading New England senators are said to be urging the President to an armistice. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that in that city there are just now a great number of Americans who are watching with unusual anxiety passing events on the other side of the Atlantic. "We have gentlemen from the North as well as gentlemen from the South amongst us, and they may be seen, for a distance of fifteen hundred yards, [illegible] at the Hotel du Louvre and the Southerners at the Grand Hotel, daily meeting in considerable numbers. These exiles from their native land, generally for political reasons, receive letters by every mail, and we get reflected the various phases of political feeling alike at Richmond and Washington. Now for some time past, as I have informed your readers, the men of the South and the men of the North have indulged in a sort of half whispered laugh at each other. We are told what we did not hear six months ago, viz., that America decidedly desires peace; that a hope is entertained of some early mail bringing us news of the suspension of hostilities."

A mass peace meeting was held at Syracuse, New York, on the 17th inst. Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Fernando Wood, of New York, were among the speakers. Mr. Vallandigham warmly advocated peace, and declared that he believed a reunion of the States possible after the defeat of Abraham Lincoln and that he expected that the nominee of the Chicago Covention would be committed to a suspension of hostilities and a convention of the States. Mr. Vallandigham asserted that most of the North-Western delegates would insist upon these conditions. A series of resolutions were adopted, denouncing the "usurpations of the present Administration," deprecating any further prosecution of the war, and favouring a vigorous agitation of peace measures at the approaching convention at Chicago.

As regards the candidates for the Presidency the *Times* correspondent at new York says that "General Fremont is, in the current slang, 'nowhere;' Mr. Dean Richmond makes no sign; and if General McClellan should accept the Chicago platform, and be nominated by the convention on the 29th, the contest will lie between him and Mr. Lincoln." He adds, however, that there are indications that Mr. Lincoln will endeavour to distance him in the race, or throw him out of the course altogether, by declaring himself in favour of the armistice, and the convention to be proposed at Chicago. The friends of the South, he says, are very hostile to McClellan, and, "all things considered, would prefer the armistice and the convention under Mr. Lincoln's auspices rather than under those of any other President as yet known to have a chance of election." There are also said to be indications of General Sherman aspiring to the coveted post.

Governor Seymour "being informed that refugees, deserters, and other evil-disposed persons are gathered in considerable numbers in the adjoining Canadian provinces, and that there is danger that they may elude the vigilance of the Canadian authoritie and make attack upon some of our frontier town," has ordered two regiments to be placed along the Canadian frontier.

A new Confederate cruiser, named the *Tallahassee*, appeared off the harbour of New York on the 11th inst., since which she had been playing havoc with the Federal shipping. Up to the 18th inst., when she put into Halifax for coal, the *Tallahassee* was known to have destroyed nearly 100 sail, and to have boarded some half-dozen. The new cruizer, which is under the command of Lieut. John Taylor, a grandson of the late President Zachary Taylor, is represented to be a new steamer of English build, schooner-rigged, no yards or top-masts, has two smoke stacks, is of about 1,000 tons burthen, and is painted a dull lead colour with a red bottom. She carries two pivot guns, one forward and one aft, and four broadsides, and has a crew of 140 men, who are said to be under very strict discipline. All his victims speak of Lieut. Taylor as a very agreeable fellow. The *Tallahassee*, while coaling, was ordered from Halifax by Admiral Hope, and left steering eastwards. Shortly after his departure a Federal gunboat entered the harbour in pursuit.

DENMARK.

At a recent sitting of the Danish Landsthing the President of the Council stated that the government, while desirous of to peace negotiations being brought to a close as early as might be, would endeavour to save as much of Schleswig as possible, and at the same time to preserve the political and national independence of those parts of the country irretrievably lost. Herr von Bluhme added that success in this respect was uncertain, that he had little hope, and that all the means that could be make use of had already been employed.

The Rigsraad was closed on September 1 after the President of the Counil had read a short message from the king, which stated that if necessary, he would convoke the Chambers for an extraordinary session.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia had arrived at Copenhagen.

FRANCE.

The 'Consttutionnel' of yesterday insists that the recent speeches of M. Rouher, Rouland, and others, clearly indicate that the point of the empire and its policy is progress and initiative, but a progress and initiative which shall give to France all the benefits of reform without the excesses of a revolution. Another journal of some respectability mentions that the promised reforms are to be of such a gradual nature that they are not even to commence before 1867! The 'France' devotes a long and elaborate article to prove that the report of a forthcoming loan for 40 millions sterling cannot be true. It is said that the proprietors of the 'Courrier du Dimanche' intend to appeal to the Council of State against the suspension of their paper.

SWITZERLAND.

The election of M. Cheneviere to the Geneva Council of State has been declared valid by the Federal Council. Geneva is quiet.

TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople, under the date of August 24, mentions the outbreak of fresh disturbances in Syria, this time in the district of Payaz. Dede Bey, an influential local chief, who had lately been put under arrest by order of the government, heads the revolt, and has with him some 2,000 mountaineers well armed and mounted. The rebels seem to have established a regular camp in a spot which commands the roads to several important towns, amongst others Aleppo. Fears are entertained for the safety of the port of Alexandretta, which has already been attacked. The governor of Aleppo has thrown 50 men into the place by way of a garrison.

THE TUNIS INSURRECTION.

The insurgents had received eight cannon and some reinforcements. They continued to menace the Kasnadar, who, it is said, is preparing to leave. The tribes were, however, divided among themselves, and frequent conflicts have taken place. Secret Agents continue to urge the adoption of the suzerainty of the Sultan. The English squadron had been reinforced.

AMERICA.

News from New York to the morning of August 24 has arrived to-day. A fierce struggle was going on between Generals Grant and Lee for the Weldon Railway. On the 19th, as already mentioned, the Federals took up a position on it, but were surprised and driven back with a loss of 3000 killed and wounded. The Federals being strongly reinforced advanced and regained the position, and though the Confederates made repeated efforts to dislodge them they maintained and entrenched position at the Reams Station on the 24th. Reams is the name of the first station from Petersburg, going towards Weldon—that is, towards the south. It is 12 miles from Petersburg. There it was that Wilson's cavalry were caught and severely punished on their return from an irruption on the railways connecting Petersburg and Richmond with Dynchburg and Donville. To reach Reams the 5th Corps, therefore, made a flank march across the Norfolk Railway and Jerusalem plank road, a march they accomplished probably by night.

On the 21st an engagement took place between the Confederate General Early and General Sheridan, near Charleston. There was considerable loss on both sides. Sheridan fell back to Halltown, Early proceeding to Martinsburg, whither it was reported that Lee in person was advancing to join him with a large force, with the intention of invading Maryland.

There was no change in General Sherman's position in Georgia. Federal Colonel Fitzpatrick had destroyed 10 miles of the Macon Railroad. Confederate General Wheeler had cut the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad, near London.

The Federals are making but little progress in the attack upon Mobile. The mayor of that city had ordered iron-combatants away, and had recommended the defence of the city to the last extremity. The Federals were advancing from Pensacola towards Mobile Bay. Granger's troops were within three miles of Fort Morgan.

The 'Richmond Examiner' says:—"The South will never negotiate for reunion unless the North acknowledges the right of session and withdraws all troops and blockading squadrons from the South." The same paper states that the negro soldiers from places outside of the Confederate States will be treated as prisoners of war.

The 'New York Herald' asserts Judge Black had gone to Niagara Falls to reopen peace negotiations on the part of the administration with the Confederate Commissioners.

Several prominent persons had been arrested at Indianopolis, Indiana, for forming and arming a treasonable society.

It was reported that numerous armed privateers were preparing to leave Wilmington.

The public were awaiting with much anxiety the nomination of the Chicago Peace Convention.

(From the Globe, Sept. 3.)

In addition to the telegraphic advices by the Persia published in another column, the following telegram giving one or two additional details, has also been received by "Company's Express":—

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Detailed accounts of the fight on the Weldon Railroad, on Friday, have been received. The Confederates made a very determined assault on the 5th corps with a view to recover the railroad, but were repulsed in three consecutive charges with heavy loss. At the second position of the Federals was extremely critical, as the Confederates had got into General Torrens's rear. The Federal loss is estimated at 3,000 men, Grant still holds the Weldon Railroad.

The latest despatches from Atlanta state, that on the 13th Federal forces charged a portion of the Confederate works, and took and held the rifle pits.

Intelligence from Mobile is to the 9th. Fort Morgan was then completely invested. General Granger was preparing to attack the fort with his land forces.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight 1s. 11⅛d.; 30 days', 1s. 11⅛d.: Bombay, 1s. 11¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 102 to 104; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 111 to 113.

Indian Five per Cents., 103¾ to 104.

Consols for Money, 88¼ to 88⅝; ditto, account (Oct. 11), 88⅜ to 88⅞.

Bank of England rate of discount stands at 8 per cent.

Money Market unsettled.

Stock Markets dull and again lower.

Produce Markets very flat. Silk firm. Tea dull. Indigo quiet. Sugar again 1s. lower. Rice quiet. Saltpetre dull. Jute down to £22 for average quality. Cutch 23s. per cwt. Shellac nominal.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 78s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.; good middling, 81s. to 84s.; fine middling, 85s. to 88s. per cwt. Market steady.

Linseed firm. Calcutta, 64s. c. f. and i.; Bombay seed, 68s, Rapeseed flat. Calcutta, 58s.; Bombay Guzerat, 68s.

Cocoa-nut Oil quiet at £38 10s. for Ceylon, and at £40 10s. for Cochin.

Metals. Tin, £106 for Straits; spelter, £24 10s.

Liverpool Cotton. Middling New Orleans, 30d. per lb.; fair Broach, 23d.; fair Dhollera, 23d. Market nominal.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 17s. per piece; 84 lbs., 22s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 8lbs., 7s. 9d. Mule twist No. 40 best seconds, 33d. per lb. Market dull.

London Corn Market steady.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
18	Tallula	Percival	Liverpool.
21	Gilbert Thompson	Ditto.	Ditto.
28	Euxine	Henderson	Ditto.
29	Stamboul	Toyar	Gravesend.
	Jason	Barclay	Liverpool.
	Palmerston	Wilson	Ditto.
	Myrtle	Muir	Ditto.
	Algiers	Buchanan	Ditto.
	Frenchman	Galloway	Ditto.
30	Salamanca	Livesay	Portsmouth.
	William Chamber	Miller	Liverpool.
	Tamogonops	Poe	Ditto.
31	Baron Macaulay	Cuninglana	Ditto.
	Milettus	Davies	Ditto.
	City of Manchester	Auld	Ditto.
	Clarendon	Dougall	Ditto.
	Havering	Parker	Gravesend.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
17	Glenduron	Anderson	Liverpool
18	Dorothy	Thompson	Do.
19	Proteus	Murphy	Do.
	Nile	Bristow	Do. (for Kurrachee)
24	Elizabeth Fry	Wemyss	Do.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Marie and Josephine, Liverpool to Bombay, July 28, lat. 4.30 N., long. 24 West; Parthenope, Cardiff to Bombay, July 22, lat. 39 N., long. 17 W.: Harkaway, London to Bombay, June 21, lat. 48 N., long. 14 W.; Leonidas, London to Bombay, June 21, lat. 33 S., long. 2 E.; Stamboul, Bombay for London, 4th Aug., lat. 45 N. long. 27 W.; Western Ocean, Bombay for Liverpool, July 17th off the Cape; Anonyma, 69 days out from Bombay to Liverpool, long. 34 S., 27 E.; Gosforth, for Bombay, Aug. 6, lat. 40·10 N., long. 36·32 S., 32 E.

BOMBAY.

We are glad to learn that His Highness the Guicowar of Baroda has contributed a sum of four thousand rupees to the Committee of the Ahmedabad Relief Fund.

We understand that almost all the members of the Bombay bar have been retained in the Parsee Bigamy case on one side or the other.

The monsoon meeting of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be dissolved on or before the 7th instant.

From a correspondent we learn that Mr. E. P. Down, the Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, has proceeded to Kaira to hold the quarterly Sessions there.

It is stated that a Cotton Gin Press will shortly be established at Ahmedabad, and an advertisement to that effect appears in some of the vernacular papers of that place.

The *Simoom*, *Edmond Graham*, *Gladstone*, and *Diadem*, all hence to Liverpool, have passed St. Helena. The *Dreadnought* and *Linda*, both from Cochin, have also passed St. Helena.

We understand that the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, Dr. M. Stovell, is allowed sixty days' privilege leave, to visit the Madras Presidency; his duties during his absence being performed by Inspector General of Hospitals Dr. F. S. Arnott.

The estimate of specie on board the P. and O. Co's steamer *Rangoon* which brought the Overland Mail yesterday is 2,921 boxes, valued at upwards of a million sterling; probably one of the largest importations made by one vessel at Bombay on record.

The *Hornet*, 17, screw sloop, 793 tons and 100 horse power, Commander the Hon. Richard Hare, arrived at Shipthead yesterday, on her return to England from foreign service, to dismantle and pay out of commission. She sailed from Trincomalee on the 22d of May,—*Globe*.

The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's ste

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
Ivory		£3 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
Hayre	Cotton	£25 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Coffee	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. p.	
To Clyde			Nothing doing.
To Hull			
Calcutta and back			Rs. 16 and port charges.
China			No offers.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 24th September, compared with the statement issued on the 17th September :—

LIABILITIES.	17th Sept.	24th Sept.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 1,04,50,000	Rs. 1,04,50,000
Subscriptions on account of New Capital	,, 3,62,900	,, 2,82,900
General Treasury Balances	,, 23,36,293	,, 20,49,418
Deposits at Head Office	,, 4,73,81,543	,, 4,66,01,012
Do. at Branches	,, 47,79,637	,, 59,82,987
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 3,97,922	
Rest	,, 10,77,639	,, 11,69,263
Sundries	,, 24,65,269	,, 8,36,148
	,, 7,90,73,368	,, 7,97,18,840
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 50,79,796	Rs. 52,32,846
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	,, 64,47,525	,, 63,78,997
Bills Discounted at Do. Do.	,, 1,47,04,513	,, 1,57,80,068
Dead Stock	,, 7,02,675	,, 7,02,675
Stamps	,, 12,967	,, 12,884
Balances with Agents	,, 14,21,609	,, 14,09,124
Sundries	,, 35,03,227	,, 17,14,633
Government Reserve Cash		,, 39,49,518
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 2,69,64,006	,, 2,64,61,539
Do. Do. Branches	,, 1,01,78,669	,, 1,02,37,256
	,, 7,90,73,368	,, 7,97,18,840

This statement reached us at so late an hour yesterday evening, that we are compelled to postpone our usual Weekly Review till to-morrow. It is very strange that the Bank seems to be unable to make up Saturday's balance before 6 o'clock on Monday evening.

The Share Market opened more firmly yesterday morning, after the holidays, and large transactions were effected in new Bank shares, at slightly improved rates. The old Bank shares were again quite neglected. About 25 shares of the Bombay Reclamation Company were sold at Rs. 22,500, an advance of Rs. 500 since Thursday.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 1-5-16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 1-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 9-16d.
Calcutta	At sight	104
Do.	30 days' sight	101¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	100
Madras	30 Do. do.	100½
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 per ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	.....	25½ per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpin	170	.....	182 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	17,000 pat. sh.
Bank of India	250	8	54 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	100	.....	24½ per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	.....	109½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	.....	11 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	18½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	.....	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	250	6 do.	15 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	200	6 do.	88 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	1st pmg & sn. 130 per cent. pm
China Bank	25	.....	91½ pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	20 do.	445 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	.....	(nmi. 100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	50	7½ do.	171 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	.....	7 per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	.....	183 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	.....	54 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	.....	25½ per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	156 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	.....	95 per cent. pm.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 22,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 69,000 per share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited	*		(per weekly return.
One whole Share consisting of	6,000	480	Rs. 67,000 per share pm.
1 A Share	6,000	170	
1 B Share	6,000	.....	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
9 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Mouse and Land Investment Company	200	.....	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co	4,000	160 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh
Colaba Press Co	2,700	360 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 15,150 per sh
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	.....	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Frampjee Cowasjee Falcon Press Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,900 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Karrachee)	750	.....	Rs. 200 pat. sml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	200	.....	Par. Nominal.
Front India Press Co	500	.....	25 prem.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	.....	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	.....	500 pm. sh.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	.....	150 pm. sh.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co	218-5/-	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. discount
Do. New £50 stocks	130-14-8	3½ Rs.	Rs. 9 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co	5,000	900 per share.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 175 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co	850	.....	Rs. 92 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	75 per cent.	Rs. 700 (nmi.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,200 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co	1,000	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 850 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500	.....	6 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co	1,500	.....	500 dis.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Step Co	1,000	.....	300 dis.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Customs and Building Company	150	.....	25 dis.
Bundoi Warehouse	900	.....	200 dis.
Cotton Press Co (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co	500	.....	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	.....	8 per ct. pm. and bns
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.
Khandesh Farming Co	100	.....	10 dis.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	.....	3 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-6
Spanish Dollars	,, 2-10
Cartlon	,, 2-10
Mexican Dollars	,, 2-10
German Crowns	,, 3-14½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 3-3½
Bar Silver	,, 10-5
Gold Leaf	,, 15-7-15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
Loan 1853-54	98½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	103½
Loan 1862-63	110½
New Five per Cent. Loan	103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110½

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-14 to 7.
Gingelly seed, (Black ,, 7½ to 8.
and White ,, 8½ to 8.
Niger ,, 7½ to 8. Nominal.

PRICES CURRENT, 13th September 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
New Broach and Surat (ready)	Rs. 630 to 650
New Dholleras, (ready)	,, 650 to 655
Dholleras (November delivery)	,, 659
New Bhowanuggers, (ready)	,, 640
New Oomrawuttee	,, 605 to 606
New Dharwar Sanguinol	,, 590 to 710
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 540 to 545
New Veravul	,, 530 to 545
New Khandeish	,, 570 to 575
New Punjabee	,, 585 to 590
New Acrote	,, 625 to 630
New Mangalore	,, 625
New Hingholee	,, 650 to 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,540	

THE MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR OF SAMUEL SMITH, OF JAMES FINLAY & Co., LIVERPOOL.

THE month under review is one of the quietest we have had to record this year; business both in Manchester and Liverpool has been curtailed within the narrowest bounds, but the feeling, at least in our market, has been one of suspense rather than sinquiet, and no important decline in prices has occurred.

The month of August opened with the rate of interest at 7 per cent. and considerable tightness in the money market, which increased in the next few days and necessitated a further rise of the Bank rate to 8 per cent. he sition of the Bank of England had become somewhat critical; its bullion and reserve were low, and considerable anxiety was felt in monetary circles for several days about the course of the money market. It was quite expected at one time that the rate would be raise1 still higher, and in London it began to be feared that difficulty would be found in negotiating paper of an inferior class, and that commercial failures in consequence might come. This feeling did not operate so strongly in Liverpool, where the Cotton trade is still supplied with an abundance of capital, and is less dependent upon credit than in former years; but it caused a partial suspension of business, and prices slowly declined ¼d. to 1d. per lb in the first half of the month.

At this point a brief rally occurred, the prospects of the Money market brightened, the position of the Bank improved slightly, and the danger of dearer money passed away for the moment; for two or three days good business was transacted, and rather better prices were obtained. But Manchester did not respond a heavy feeling continued to prevail there, which was increased by the nature of the American news. Another severe reverse befel the Federal army at Petersburg, and the public ear was again eagerly strained to America to catch the long expected whispers of coming peace. Next week appeared a letter from the *Times'* correspondent in the Northern States, unfolding a bright prospect of approaching peace—the great Democratic party was alleged to be in earnest about choosing a peace President, and their success was confidently predicted. This letter produced a powerful effect in Manchester, almost stopping business for some days; here also the daily sales of Cotton fell to 3,000, or 4000 bales, but no great anxiety was felt by holders as the opinion prevailed that these peace rumours had no good foundation, and the decline in prices did not exceed ¼d per lb. In the last few days the interest excited by these statements has subsided, the expectation of peace, which was never shared in by intelligent observers, has in some measure passed away, and business is reviving slightly both here and in Manchester. Some of the classes of Cotton such as American, which were most depressed last week, have recovered a little, but in general the improvement is too slight to be noticeable, and just as we close for the press the feeling of dulness is again reappearing.

American Cotton throughout the past month has been in fair general demand for the trade; but for some time it was freely offered, and prices touched 29d for middling Uplands, or 2¼d below the extreme point reached in July. In the last few days prices have recovered considerably, assisted by an export demand for American; middling is now worth fully 30d, and the smallness of the stock (about 8000 bales) attracts renewed attention. Egyptian and Brazil Cotton have been in good demand, considering the contracted state of business; the better kinds are getting scarce, and have only declined ¼d for the month; the lower sorts 1d to 1d per lb. Stocks are small, and very little Egyptian Cotton is due till the month of November when the new crop will begin to arrive in small quantities. The import of Brazils in the next two months will also be limited. Indian Cotton has been heavy of sale throughout the month, especially the short-stapled kinds such as Bengal, Scinde and Birkly; these descriptions have given way nearly 1d per lb. New Omrawuttee is abundant, and has also declined 1d, and is falling in favour with spinners, owing to the admixture of short staple, which is showing itself again this year. Dholleran Cotton is scarce, and prices are ground well, very little of the new crop having yet come to hand. Comptas are also kept steady by the small supply remaining in stock, and will become still scarcer as the season advances. Sawgined Dharwar has declined about 1d for the month, and is in poor demand, owing to the "wastiness" of the staple. In Smyrna Cotton I have to repeat the remarks of the past few months; the best descriptions are in fair demand, and move pretty freely at 24d to 24½d; but the inferior growths, especially Syrian Cotton, continue to be almost unsaleable! and it is evident that this class of Cotton will be a most dangerous sort to hold whenever the Liverpool market is supplied with a good assortment of stock. China Cotton has been very dull of sale throughout the month; though apparently cheap it is kept in disrepute by the wretched condition of many of the parcels offering—these are mixed inextricably with damaged and waterpacked Cotton, and Spinners have no confidence in buying it, so no wonder in the out-turn. The fine qualities of Japan and such China as is perfectly free from damage, fetch comparatively high prices. Some Japans are selling at 22d. to 23d. per lb.

In Manchester throughout the month business has been almost at a stand-still, and the large contracts entered into in July, when trade was buoyant, have gradually expired. In several cases spinners and manufacturers are beginning to accumulate stock, but this they are most reluctant to do in view of the uncertainty of American affairs, and therefore are lessening their production by working "shorter time." In this way the consumption of Cotton has been materially reduced in the last month, and we estimate it now 32,000 bales per week for the United Kingdom. It is supposed that spinners now hold very small stocks of Cotton, their takings from this market for the last six weeks only average 26,000 bales per week, against a consumption, as supplied from Liverpool, of probably 34,000 bales or more, showing a reduction in stock of 50,000 bales at least.

The purchases of Cotton for export to the Continent during the past month have been small, but the amount actually exported has been large, arising from the heavy purchases made by exporters in the month of July.

In the Northern States of America the critical time is approaching when the election of President for the next four years has to be decided, and along with it the policy that is to be followed with regard to the South. The election is practically decided on the 4th November, and though the nominee is not installed into office till the 4th March, 1865, yet in reality the policy of the nation is determined from the former date. For the next two months therefore we must expect a violent political agitation in the North corresponding with the momentous issues at stake. Two great political parties occupy the field at present, the "Republican" and "Democratic"—the former appears to be tolerably unanimous in selecting Mr. Lincoln for re-election, but the Democrats have not yet finally fixed upon their candidate. The policy of the Republican is subversionality on the part of the present administration, namely an unflinching prosecution of the war till the South is reduced to submission and slavery abolished: and if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected another long period of strife apparently lies before us. The Democratic party however, is supposed to be more tractable, and on its success depend it is thought the best chances of peace. But the majority of that party have all along insisted on the submission of the South, and demanded the restoration of the Union as finaly as their opponents. They only differ on the treatment of the slavery question and other points of inferior moment. On the whole they would make concessions to the South subject to its return to the Union.

But no large section of the Democratic party has yet advocated peace at the cost of acknowledging Southern independence, and this is the only condition upon which peace with the South is possible, for out of America no one supposes that it will return on any terms whatever to reunion with the Northern States. It appears therefore that unless there is a sweeping change in the opinions of the Democratic party, even their success in electing a President, would be far from securing peace, and notwithstanding the newspaper reports of late that they are resolved to nominate a peace President, I see no grounds for believing that the bulk of the party is willing to support any candidate who advocates the surrender of the South. Indeed it seems highly probable that if a peace President is proposed by one section of the Democrats, a war President will be supported by the other, and through this disagreement the triumph of the republicans will be secured.

On the whole, it must be allowed that the state of politics in the North is not at present very promising to the cause of peace. Still it must be borne in mind that various symptoms of disgust and weariness with the war have shown themselves of late, and there is, in a certain sense, a strong desire for peace, but clogged with the impossible condition of a restoration of the Union. While this feeling exists, there are sure to be frequent manifestations of sentiment in the North which sanguine persons may construe into an outcry for peace, and for the next two months our market will likely be unsettled from this cause, but the probability is that these hopes will prove delusive, like many that have gone before. It would be rash, however, to act on this opinion dogmatically; there can be no *certainty* as to the result of the present ferment in the North: the reasons for peace appear so strong to unprejudiced lookers on that it is not impossible they may captivate the American mind and discover some solution that will satisfy both parties. But the difficulties to be overcome are enormous, and we fear in the present temper of the people insurmountable.

The other greater source of uncertainty is the money market. At present there is a lull, and the existing rate of 8 per cent. has exercised its usual drastic effect, and swelled for the moment the resources of the Bank. But the feeling prevails strongly in high monetary circles that the danger is not removed. On no previous occasion has so high a rate of interest produced so slight and effect, and this proves that the monetary resources of the country are severely strained, and that there is little reserved power to fall back upon. It is generally expected that the drain of bullion to the East will be heavy in the next few months (as it was last year) to meet the purchases of new Cotton in Egypt and Turkey, and to provide for the large up-country payments in India made after the Monsoon, while the enormous expansion of joint stock enterprise at home is also tasking severely the capital of the country. There seem therefore good grounds for expecting continued stringency in the money market, and perhaps periods of extreme pressure. The best feature connected with the case is that the danger is generally recognized, and a strong feeling of caution pervades Commercial circles.

With American affairs and money so unsettled, there is little room for speculation in Cotton, and the expectation of higher prices which prevailed so strongly in the summer has passed away. The general opinion is that our present currency will rule for some time, till the prospects of supply for the following year begin to loom upon us; and as undoubtedly a large increase upon the receipts of this year will be predicted (and probably realized) a drooping market and a considerable decline are looked forward to as the normal condition of the trade after the next few months. At the present time the condition of the trade is perfectly healthy and sound, and the high value of Cotton is justified and necessitated by the state of supply and demand. During the next few weeks a large import is expected, some 25,000 bales being due this month, the trade and exporters are very bare of stock, and there is room for demand sufficient to sustain the market, the more so as the Indian accounts now coming to hand are of a cheering nature. It seems likely, however, that the policy of holders will be to meet this demand freely.

Adelaide Buildings, Liverpool, 1st September, 1864

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. E. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
,, do. 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, do. 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, do. 2 do. 2s. 0d. ,,
,, do. 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand do. do. 1s. 11½d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the case once interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMJEE, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow interest thereon at 3 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement one month.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	6½ do. do.
Do.	3	do.	6 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in Cash, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty lacs and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOITLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURUMSEY PUNJOOMSEY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	,,	4 do. do.
Do.	6	,,	5 do. do.
Do.	12	,,	7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNJEE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
London Bankers—THE BANK OF LONDON.
Solicitors—MESSRS. ACLAND AND PRESCOTT.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, do. 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, do. 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, do. 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, do. 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, On demand do. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Lucknow and China.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Balances if not less than Rupees 500, and one per cent. per annum on less otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 ,,

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows :—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ..... per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ..... ,,
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ..... ,,

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. H. B. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 14th and 5th March 1848 and a Imperial Decree of 20th July 1852.* PAID-UP CAPITAL FRANCS, 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND FRANCS 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON: CHARLES MORRIS, *Manager.* ARTHUR KENNEDY, Esq., OF LONDON, (Limited) and J. HARRISON AND SONS.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, and on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1d. per Rupee.
5 do.....2s. 0¾d. ,,
Sight.....2s. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2·64 cts. ,,
3 do.....2·59 ,,
Sight.....2·52 ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

For Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 26th Sept. 1864. O. MULLER, Manager.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire-Office.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling, Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year 1860	262,977	19	11
Do. do. 1861	292,902	19	11
Do. do. 1863	300,630	15	11
Do. do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of	40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL : £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. .....Liverpool.

Directors.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.

Deputy Chairman.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Samuel Smith, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq. .....London.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq., ...London.

Directors.

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. .....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. .....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. .....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. .....Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, ...London.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. .....Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. .....Liverpool.
George B. Kerford, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. .....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. .....Edinburgh.
George May, Esq. .....London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq. .....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. .....London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. .....London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. .....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. .....Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. .....Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. .....Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. .....London.

For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following :—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Reading do.	,, Bell's Eye Lanterns.
,, Tent do.	,, Hand do.
,, Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.—TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TRECHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTNT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.
Souchong,	
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,	
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Teas.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin cases.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛